

PATENT

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: JPS-30-CIP-CON3

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

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FOR

WATER RESISTANT PROTECTIVE GARMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

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Related Applications

5 This application is a Continuation In Part
application of United States Serial No. 09/016,097
filed January 30, 1998.

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention generally relates to
protective garments such as the type worn by fire
fighters. More particularly, the present invention is
directed to a protective garment having a water
resistant outer shell. In particular, an outer shell
made according to the present invention has proven to
15 be able to retain its primary water resistant
properties even after undergoing 30 laundry cycles.

Background of the Invention

20 Protective garments worn by fire fighters are
designed to perform several functions. Of these,
protection from heat and flame are perhaps the most
important characteristics of the garments. In
addition to providing protection from heat and flame,
the garments, however, should be as light as possible,
should provide some breathability and should encumber
25 the wearer as little as possible.

30 Conventional fire fighter garments are generally
constructed having a number of discrete layers.
Typically, these layers include an outer shell, a
moisture barrier layer, a thermal barrier layer, and
an inner lining. The layers are generally made from
appropriate thermally-resistant materials to provide
protection against heat and flame.

35 In the past, one difficulty that has been
encountered in designing protective garments to be
worn by fire fighters is to prevent the garments from
absorbing and retaining moisture. For instance,

protective garments worn by fire fighters usually become wet during use due to external exposure to extinguishing water or rain. Also, fire fighter garments can become wet due to the absorption of perspiration given off by the wearer. Unfortunately, when the protective garment absorbs moisture, the characteristics and properties of the garment can be adversely affected. For example, when retaining moisture, the protective garment can become significantly heavier.

Besides increasing in weight, the presence of moisture within a protective garment also adversely affects the thermal properties of the garment making the garment less effective in shielding its wearer from thermal heat. In particular, since water is a much better heat conductor than air, the rate of heat transfer through the garment increases. Also, it has been discovered that as water heats up in a protective garment, the water can turn to steam under exposure to heat and actually burn a person wearing the garment.

Ultimately, when protective garments as described above become wet or soaked with water or other fluids, the garments become hot and uncomfortable to work in due to the increased weight and due to the increased rate of heat transfer through the garment. As a consequence, a wearer can only spend a limited amount of time working or performing tasks in the garment due to the possibility of heat stress.

In the past, in order to prevent water from being absorbed by protective garments worn by firemen, the garments have been treated with a water resistant composition. The water resistant treatments applied to conventionally made protective garments, however, have not proven to be durable and have been found to become ineffective after the garment has been placed

in use for a period of time. In particular, it has been discovered that conventionally applied water resistant treatments become significantly degraded when the protective garment is washed. Specifically, it has been found that the water resistant treatments begin to degrade only after five (5) laundry cycles and typically lose most of their effectiveness after ten (10) laundry cycles.

As such, a need currently exists for an improved water resistant fabric and protective garment to be worn by fire fighters. More particularly, a need exists for a method of applying a water resistant treatment to a protective garment that will not degrade over a period of time and that can withstand normal laundering.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention recognizes and addresses the foregoing disadvantages, and others of prior art constructions and methods.

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an improved protective garment suitable for use by a fire fighter.

It is another object of the present invention is to provide a protective fabric for making garments that has been treated with a durable water resistant treatment.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a protective fabric having a water resistant treatment that can withstand normal laundering.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a protective garment for fire fighters that contains a durable water resistant treatment applied to an exterior shell that allows the garment to

maintain a spray rating of at least 70 even after 30 laundry cycles.

5 These and other objects of the present invention are achieved by providing a fabric for constructing a protective garment suitable for use by a fire fighter. The protective garment includes an inner lining configured to cover a predetermined portion of a wearer's body. The inner lining is positioned so as to be placed adjacent to the wearer's body during use. 10 An outer shell made from the above fabric covers the inner lining and is made from a fire resistant material.

15 In accordance with the present invention, a durable water resistant treatment is incorporated into the outer shell. The durable water resistant treatment is affixed to the outer shell such that the outer shell maintains a spray rating of at least 70 even after 30 laundry cycles, and, in some applications, maintains a spray rating of at least 70 20 even after 50 laundry cycles. In an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention, the outer shell is constructed so as to maintain a spray rating of at least 80 after 20 laundry cycles.

25 Besides maintaining a high spray rating, an outer shell constructed in accordance with the present invention also maintains very good water absorption ratings and dynamic water absorption ratings after being laundered. For instance, after five laundry cycles, the outer shell has been found to maintain a 30 water absorption rating of less than about 8%, particularly less than about 6%, and in a preferred embodiment less than about 4%. The outer shell can have a dynamic water absorption rating of less than about 15% after ten laundry cycles, particularly less 35 than about 12% after ten laundry cycles, and more

particularly less than about 10% after ten laundry cycles. After twenty laundry cycles, the outer shell maintains a dynamic water absorption rating of less than about 18%, more particularly less about 15%, and preferably less than about 12%.

In one embodiment, the outer shell can be made from a woven fabric, such as having a plain, twill or rip stop weave. The material used to make the outer shell can be an aramid polymer or can be a mixture of an aramid polymer and polybenzimidazole. The woven fabric used to make the outer shell can have a weight of from about 5.5 ounces per square yard to about 8 ounces per square yard, and particularly at a weight of about 7.5 ounces per square yard. Further, a thermal barrier layer can be positioned between the outer shell and the inner lining.

The durable water resistant treatment applied to the outer shell can contain a fluorocarbon polymer. The water resistant treatment can be applied to the outer shell as a solution and then later cured or dried by heating the outer shell fabric.

These and other objects of the present invention are also achieved by providing a process for producing a water resistant fabric particularly well adapted for use as an exterior covering for a fire fighters protective garment. The process includes the steps of providing a fire resistant material. For instance, the fire resistant material can be a woven fabric made from a fire resistant polymer, such as an aramid polymer. In one embodiment, the fire resistant material is scoured, such as by being exposed to an alkaline solution. After scouring, the material is dried.

Once dried, a durable water resistant treatment, such as a fluorocarbon polymer solution, is then

applied to at least one side of the fire resistant material. Once the water resistant treatment is applied to the material, the material is heated until the treatment is dried and cured. In particular, according to the present invention, the durable water resistant treatment is affixed to the fire resistant material such that the material maintains a spray rating of at least 70 even after 30 laundry cycles.

Other objects, features and aspects of the present invention are discussed in greater detail below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

A full and enabling disclosure of the present invention, including the best mode thereof, to one of ordinary skill in the art, is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a protective garment made according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the garment illustrated in Figure 1; and

Figures 3A-3F are diagrammatical views of illustrative examples of spray ratings for a standardized fabric spray test.

Repeat use of reference characters in the present specification and drawings is intended to represent same or analogous features or elements of the invention.

Definitions and Standardized Procedures

The following definitions and procedures are offered in order to better describe and quantify the performance of protective garments and fabrics made

according to the present invention in comparison to prior art constructions.

Spray Test

5 As used herein, a fabric spray rating refers to a rating a fabric or a material receives according to AATCC SPRAY TEST METHOD 22-1996. In general, a spray test measures the resistance of a material to wetting by water.

10 According to the present invention, the following is the procedure used to determine the spray rating of a material.

1. An 7" x 7" sample of the material to be tested is first conditioned at 65 plus or minus 2% relative humidity and at 70 plus or minus 2°F for a minimum of four hours prior to testing.

2. The fabric sample is fastened securely on a 6" metal hoop so that the fabric is wrinkle free. The hoop is supported on a tester's stand so that the fabric is facing up. Twills, gabardines, piques or similar fabrics of ribbed construction are positioned on the stand so that the ribs are diagonal to the flow of water running off the fabric. A funnel attached to a nozzle for holding water is placed 6" above the center of the fabric.

3. 250 milliliters of water at 80 plus or minus 2°F are poured from a cup or other container into the funnel, allowing the water to spray onto the fabric.

4. Once the water has run through the funnel, one edge of the hoop is held and the opposite edge is firmly rapped once against a solid object with the fabric facing the object. The hoop is then rotated 180° and it is rapped once more at the point previously held.

5. The wetted or spotted fabric sample is then compared with the standards shown in Figures 3A-3F. The fabric is assigned a spray rating that corresponds to the nearest standard. As shown on Figures 3A-3F, the fabric can be rated from 0 to 100 wherein 0 indicates that the entire fabric is wetted with the water, while a rating of 100 indicates that none of the fabric was wetted by the water.

Water Repellency Test

The following standardized water repellency test determines a material's resistance to wetting by aqueous liquids. In general, drops of a water-alcohol mixture of varying surface tensions are placed on the surface of the material and the extent of surface wetting is determined visually. The higher the rating a material receives is an indication of the material's resistance to staining by water-based substances. The composition of standard test liquids is as follows:

Table 1:

Standard Test Liquids

Water Repellency Rating Number	Composition	
	Isopropanol, %	Distilled Water, %
1	2	98
2	5	95
3	10	90
4	20	80
5	30	70
6	40	60
7	50	50
8	60	40

The water repellency procedure is as follows:

1. A 2" x 8" sample of material is first conditioned at 65 plus or minus 2% relative humidity and at 70 plus or minus 2°F for a minimum of four hours. The fabric is placed horizontally face up on white blotting paper.

2. Beginning with test liquid number 1, one drop of the liquid is placed at three locations on the material. Each drop placed on the material should be 2" apart.

3. The material is observed for 10 seconds from an approximate 45° angle.

4. If two of the three drops have not wet the fabric or do not show leaking into the fabric, drops of test liquid number 2 are placed on an adjacent site and step number 3 is repeated.

5. This procedure is continued until 2 of the 3 drops have wet or show wicking into the fabric. The water repellency rating is the highest numbered liquid for which 2 of the three drops do not wet or wick into the fabric.

Oil Repellency Test

The following oil repellency test determines how well finished fabrics resist oily stains and wetting by organic liquids. In this test, drops of eight liquid hydrocarbons of various surface tensions are placed on the surface of the material and the extent of surface wetting is determined visually. The standard test liquids used are as follows:

Table 2:
Oil Repellency Standard Test Liquids

	Hydrocarbon	Rating Number
	Refined Mineral Oil	1
5	Refined Mineral Oil/n-Hexadecane 65/35% by volume at 21°C	2
	n-Hexadecane	3
	n-Tetradecane	4
10	n-Dodecane	5
	n-Decane	6
	n-Octane	7
	n-Heptane	8

15 1. A 2" x 8" sample of material is conditioned at 65 plus or minus 2% relative humidity and at 70 plus or minus 2°F for a minimum of four hours before testing. The fabric is placed in a horizontal position face up on white blotting paper.

20 2. Beginning with liquid number 1, drops approximately 5 milliliters in diameter or 0.05 microliters in volume are placed on the test sample in several locations.

25 3. The drops are observed for 30 seconds from an approximate 45° angle. Wetting of the fabric is normally shown by darkening at the liquid/fabric interface. On black or dark fabrics, wetting can be detected by a loss of sparkle within the drop.

30 4. If liquid number 1 does not penetrate or wet the fabric or show wicking around the drops, drops of liquid number 2 are placed on adjacent portions of the fabric and observed for 30 seconds.

5. This procedure is continued until the fabric shows wetting under or around the drops of test liquid within 30 seconds. A sample's AATCC oil repellency rating is the number of the highest numbered test liquid that will not wet the fabric or show wicking within 30 seconds.

Laundering Test

Laundering is preferably performed in a KENMORE automatic washer, followed by drying in a KENMORE automatic dryer. The following laundering test is used to determine the fabric's ability to withstand laundering. Typically, after laundering, the fabric is then subjected to the above-described spray test, water repellency test, and oil repellency test.

1. 8" x 10" test specimens are combined with load fabrics (hemmed pieces of cotton sheeting or 50:50 fabric sheets having a size of 36" x 36") to give a total dry load of 4 pounds.

2. The dials on the washer are set as follows:

Water Level	High
Wash Cycle	Normal, 12 minutes
Temperature	Warm Wash, 105°F; Cold Rinse

The test pieces and dummy load are placed in the washer and the machine is started. One ounce of TIDE (Proctor & Gamble) detergent is added while the washer is filling with soft water. If the water hardness is greater than 5 ppm, CALGON water softener (Nalco) in the amount specified by the manufacturer is added to soften the water.

3. After the washing is complete, the wet fabric including the dummy load is placed in the automatic dryer. The dryer temperature dial is set to the

proper point under high heat to give a maximum vent temperature of from about 155°F to about 160°F. The time dial is set for "Normal Cycle" for 45 minutes. The machine is started and drying is allowed to continue until the cycle is complete. The above represents one laundry cycle.

4. The fabrics are then rewashed and redried until 10 cycles have been completed. Optionally, the test fabrics can be pressed with a hand iron, or the equivalent, at 280°F to about 320°F for 30 seconds on each side with the face side pressed last. The fabrics are then conditioned before testing for water repellency, oil repellency, or spray rating. As used herein, water repellency, oil repellency and spray ratings are all determined without ironing the fabric after being laundered, unless otherwise denoted.

Water Absorption Test

The following water absorption test is for determining the resistance to water absorption of a fabric or material. The test is based upon NFPA 1971, 6-26. In particular, the water absorption test is conducted according to the above-identified test method after the fabric or material has been subjected to five laundry cycles in accordance with NFPA 1971, 6-1.2.

According to the present invention, the following is the procedure used to determine the water absorption rating of a material.

1. Three 8" x 8" samples of the material to be tested are subjected to five laundry cycles in accordance with NFPA 1971, 6-1.2. Test method NFPA 1972, 6-1.2 is substantially similar to the laundering test described above. In this test, however, the specimens are conditioned in an atmosphere of 70 plus

or minus 2°F and 65 plus or minus 2% relative humidity before and after being washed. Further, the machine settings and parameters are as follows:

5	water level	normal
	wash cycle	normal/cotton sturdy
	wash temperature	140 + or - 5°F
	drying cycle	tumble/cotton sturdy
	detergent	66 + or - 1 g of 1993
10		AATCC standard Reference Detergent

2. Each sample is securely mounted, with the coated side of the material up, to embroidery hoops with sufficient tension to ensure a uniformly smooth surface. The hoop is supported on a tester's stand. The material is positioned so that the direction of the flow of water down the sample shall coincide with the warpwise direction of the sample as placed on the stand. A funnel attached to a nozzle for holding water is placed 24" above the center of the material. The plane of the surface of the sample is placed at a 45° angle with the horizontal.

3. 500 ml of water at a temperature of 80 + or - 2°F are poured quickly into the funnel and allowed to spray onto the specimen.

4. As rapidly as possible, the sample is removed from the hoops and placed between two sheets of blotting paper on a flat horizontal surface. A metal roller approximately 4½" long and weighing 2½ pounds is rolled quickly forward and back one time over the paper without application of any pressure other than the weight of the roller.

5. A square having dimensions of 4" x 4" is cut out of the center of the sample and weighed to the nearest 0.05 grams. Not more than 30 seconds shall

elapse between the time the water has ceased flowing through the spray nozzle and the start of the weighing.

6. The same 4" x 4" square sample is then left in a conditioning room until it has dried and reached moisture equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere. The sample is then weighed again.

7. The water absorbed shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{water absorption, percent} = \frac{W - O}{O} \times 100$$

herein W is the weight of the wet sample and O is the weight of the dried sample. The water absorption rating of the sample is the average of the results obtained from the three specimens tested.

Dynamic Water Absorption Test

The following test also measures the resistance of materials to wetting by water. It is particularly suitable for measuring the water-repellent efficacy of finishes applied to fabrics, because the test subjects the treated fabrics to dynamic conditions similar to those often encountered during actual use. The test conforms to AATCC Test Method No. 70-1997.

According to the present invention, the following is the procedure used to determine the dynamic water absorption rating of a material.

1. During the test, two specimen sets are tested. Each specimen set consists of five 8" x 8" pieces of the material. For each piece that is cut, the corner yarns are removed and, if necessary, a drop of liquid latex or rubber cement is placed at the

corners to prevent raveling. Prior to testing, each piece of material is conditioned at $65 \pm 2\%$ relative humidity and at $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$ for a minimum of four hours. Blotting paper to be used later is also conditioned.

2. The five pieces of each specimen set are rolled together and weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram.

3. Two liters of distilled water at $80 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$ is poured into the tumble jar of a dynamic absorption tester. The dynamic absorption tester should consist of a motor driven, 6 liter cylindrical or hexagonal-shaped jar approximately 6" in diameter and 12" in length, mounted to rotate end over end at 55 ± 2 rpm with a constant tangential velocity. The jar may be of glass, corrosion resistant metal, or chemical stoneware.

4. Both specimen sets are placed into the jar and the jar is rotated in the tester for 20 minutes.

5. A piece of one specimen set is then immediately passed through a ringer at a rate of 1" per second with the edge of the piece parallel to the rolls. The piece is sandwiched between two pieces of unused blotter paper and passed through the ringer again. The piece is left sandwiched between the wet blotters. The process is then repeated for the remaining four pieces of the specimen set. The blotters are removed and the five pieces are rolled together, put in a tared plastic container or gallon-sized zippered plastic bag and the wet specimen set is weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram. The mass of the wet specimen set should not be more than twice its dry mass.

6. Step number five is repeated for the second specimen set.

7. The dynamic water absorption for each specimen set is calculated to the nearest 0.1% using the following equation:

$$WA = (W - C) / C \times 100$$

where

WA = water absorbed, percent

W = wet specimen weight, g

C = conditioned specimen weight, g.

8. The dynamic water absorption of the material is determined by averaging together the water absorbed by each of the two specimen sets.

9. According to the present invention, the dynamic water absorption rating of the material can be determined after laundering the samples in accordance with NFPA 1971, 6-1.2. For instance, the samples can be tested after 10 laundry cycles and after 20 laundry cycles to determine the durability of the water resistant coating.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

It is to be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present discussion is a description of exemplary embodiments only, and is not intended as limiting the broader aspects of the present invention, which broader aspects are embodied in the exemplary construction.

In general, the present invention is directed to a fabric and a protective garment for fire fighters that has improved water resistant properties. In particular, the present invention is directed to a fire fighters garment having an outer shell fabric that has been treated with a durable water resistant composition. The water resistant treatment prevents water and moisture from being absorbed by the garment. In comparison to prior art constructions, the water

resistant treatment as applied according to the process of the present invention is much more durable in that the treatment will not significantly degrade or wear off the garment when exposed to normal wear and tear. In particular, it has been discovered that water resistant treatments applied according to the present invention can withstand at least 30 laundry cycles without losing a substantial amount of effectiveness.

Referring to Figure 1, one embodiment of an improved protective garment generally constructed in accordance with the present invention is illustrated. Garment 10 includes a relatively tough outer shell 12 having a liner assembly 14 located therein. Outer shell 12 and liner assembly 14 together function to protect a wearer from heat and flame such as may be encountered during fire fighting activities.

In the illustrated embodiment, liner assembly 14 is constructed as a separate unit that may be removed from outer shell 12. A zipper 16 is provided for removably securing liner assembly 14 to outer shell 12. It should be appreciated, however, that other suitable means of attachment, including a more permanent type of attachment such as stitches, may also be used between liner assembly 14 and outer shell 12.

The construction of protective garment 10 is more particularly illustrated in Figure 2. As shown, liner assembly 14 includes a plurality of material layers quilted together. The outermost layers, i.e. lining layers 20 and 22, are connected together about their respective peripheries to form an inner cavity. A thermal barrier layer 24 and a moisture barrier layer 26 are located within the inner cavity, as shown.

Typically, lining layer 20 will be adjacent the wearers body during use, whereas lining layer 22 will be adjacent outer shell 12.

Thermal barrier layer 24 can be made from various materials. For instance, an aramid felt, such as a felt produced from NOMEX fibers obtained from DuPont can be used. The felt functions as an insulator to inhibit transfer of heat from the ambient environment to the wearer.

Moisture barrier 26 is preferably a suitable polymeric membrane that is impermeable to liquid water but is permeable to water vapor. Moisture barrier layer 26 is designed to prevent water contacting the exterior surface of garment 10 from reaching the wearer while at the same time permitting the escape of perspiration from the wearer.

Outer shell 12, which can be positioned loosely adjacent to liner assembly 14, includes a woven fabric 28 treated with a durable water resistant composition 30 in accordance with the present invention. In general, woven fabric 28 should be made from a mechanical resistant, flame resistant, and thermal resistant material. For instance, woven fabric 28 can be made from aromatic polyamide polymers, such as aramid fibers. For example, KEVLAR para-aramid fibers, NOMEX meta-aramid fibers, and mixtures of KEVLAR fibers and NOMEX fibers commercially available from DuPont are particularly well suited for use in constructing woven fabric 28. Besides KEVLAR fibers and NOMEX fibers, other fibers that may be used to produce the woven fabric include melamine fibers, such as BASOFIL fibers commercially available from BASF, poly(p-phenylene-2,6-benzobisoxazole) (PBO) fibers commercially available as ZYLON fibers from Toyobo Co., Ltd. or P-84 aramid fibers also available from

Lenzing. It should be understood, however, that any suitable fire resistant fiber may be used to construct the fabric of the present invention.

5 In one embodiment, the yarns used to make woven fabric 28 can be made from a mixture of aramid polymer fibers, such as KEVLAR or NOMEX fibers, and polybenzimidazole (PBI) fibers. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, woven fabric 28 is made from a 60/40 blend of KEVLAR para-aramid
10 fibers and PBI fibers.

The yarns used to produce woven fabric 28 can be assembled in various different constructions and is generally not critical. For instance, woven fabric 28 can have a twill weave, a plain weave or any other
15 suitable type of weave. In one preferred embodiment, woven fabric 28 has a rip stop weave. In general, fabrics having a tighter weave will generally have better spray ratings.

The weight of woven fabric 28 generally can vary
20 from about 5.5 ounces per square yard to about 8 ounces per square yard. Preferably, the weight of woven fabric is from about 6 ounces per square yard to about 7.5 ounces per square yard.

In accordance with the present invention, as
25 shown in Figure 2, woven fabric 28 is treated with a durable water resistant composition 30. When applied according to the process of the present invention, it has been discovered that water resistant treatment 30 is much more durable than many prior art
30 constructions. Thus, garments made according to the present invention can be routinely laundered and used for an extended period of time without losing their ability to repel water. As described above, should a protective garment absorb water, the garment becomes

much heavier and the thermal properties of the garment become adversely affected.

Besides making protective garment 10 impermeable to water, durable water resistant treatment 30 is also preferably resistant to oil and organic solvents, is not flammable, and is abrasion resistant. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, durable water resistant treatment 30 is made from a solution containing a fluorocarbon polymer that is applied to woven fabric 28. For example, durable water resistant composition 30 can be made from TEFLON polymers which are commercially available from DuPont. Fluorocarbon polymer solutions containing TEFLON polymers are commercially available from numerous sources.

In order to produce a liquid resistant fabric in accordance with the present invention, first, a woven fabric is constructed or obtained that is suitable for use as an outer shell material in a protective garment for fire fighters. As described above, the fabric should be made from flame resistant polymers or other suitable materials.

Prior to applying a durable water resistant treatment, the fabric can be first scoured, although scouring may not be necessary for all applications.

When scoured, the material can be scoured with an alkaline solution.

After being scoured, the fabric is then put on a tenter frame, dried and heat set. Specifically, it has been discovered by the present inventors that it is important that the fabric be substantially dry and free of moisture prior to being treated with the durable water resistant composition. For instance, after scouring, the fabric should be dried so that the moisture level is substantially equivalent to the natural moisture level of the fibers used to make the

fabric. For instance, for most fibers, the moisture level should be less than about 10%, and particularly less than about 7%.

5 After the fabric has been dried and heat set, a durable water resistant composition according to the present invention is applied to at least one side of the fabric. Although the composition can be sprayed on the fabric or printed on the fabric, preferably the fabric is dipped into a bath containing the durable
10 water resistant treatment in solution form.

As stated above, the durable water resistant composition, in one embodiment, can be a solution containing a fluorocarbon polymer. The fluorocarbon polymer can be combined in the solution with water, a
15 drying agent such as an alcohol, and an emulsifier. The amount of the water-resistant composition applied to the fabric will depend upon the particular formulation and the particular application.

20 After the durable water resistant treatment is applied to the fabric, the fabric is then heated to a temperature sufficient for the coating to dry and/or cure. Once the durable water resistant treatment is cured and affixed to the woven fabric, the fabric can then be used in constructing protective garments in
25 accordance with the present invention.

It has been discovered that the above-described process securely affixes the water resistant treatment to the fabric such that the treatment becomes much more durable than prior art constructions.

30 By applying water resistant treatments according to the process of the present invention, it has been discovered that the treatments can withstand numerous laundry cycles. For example, in one embodiment, the outer garment of the present invention has shown to
35 exhibit a spray rating of at least 80 after 20 laundry

cycles. More particularly, even after 30 laundry cycles it has been discovered that fabrics made according to the present invention have a spray rating of at least 70 and in some applications at least 80, illustrating that the water resistant treatment does not degrade and does not lose its effectiveness.

Further, after undergoing thirty (30) laundry cycles, fabrics made according to the present invention have also been found to retain a water repellency rating of at least 4 and an oil repellency rating of at least 3.

Outer garments made according to the present invention have also demonstrated superior water absorption and dynamic water absorption ratings. For instance, garments made according to the present invention can have a water absorption rating of less than about 8% after five laundry cycles, particularly less than about 6% after five laundry cycles and more particularly less than about 4% after five laundry cycles. After ten laundry cycles, garments made according to the present invention can have a dynamic water absorption rating of less than about 15%, particularly less than about 12%, and preferably less than about 10%. The dynamic water absorption rating of garments made according to the present invention after twenty laundry cycles, on the other hand, is preferably less than about 18%, particularly less than about 15%, and more particularly less than about 12%.

The present invention may be better understood with reference to the following examples.

EXAMPLE NO. 1

The following tests were performed in order to demonstrate the superiority in performance of fabrics made according to the present invention in comparison to conventionally made fabrics.

A woven fabric suitable for use as an outer shell material for a fire fighter's protective garment was coated with a durable water resistant composition according to the above-described process of the present invention. Specifically, the fabric that was treated had the following characteristics and properties:

Material: 60%/40% intimate blend of KEVLAR aramid polymer fibers and PBI fibers

Denier: 1.5

Count: 44 yarns/inch

Pick: 39 yarns/inch

Weave: Rip stop

Weight: 7.5 oz/sq. yard

After the above material was scoured, dried and heat set, a durable water resistant composition was applied to the fabric. The durable water resistant composition was an aqueous solution containing a fluorocarbon polymer, an emulsifier, and an alcohol.

The above-treated fabric was then tested for water repellency, oil repellency, and spray tested initially and after 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 laundry cycles. All the tests were conducted according to the above-described procedures. The sample was tested both before and after being pressed with a hand held iron. The following results were obtained:

Table 3:
Water Repellency, Oil Repellency and Spray Test
Results of the Fabric Made According
to the Present Invention

Launderings	Before Pressing			After Pressing		
	Water	Oil	Spray	Water	Oil	Spray
Initial	6	5	100	-	-	-
10	6	5	80	6	5	80
20	6	5	70	6	5	80
30	4-5	3-4	70	6	4	70-80
40	4-5	3-4	70	6	4	70-80
50	4-5	3-4	70	6	4	70

Commercially available fabrics designed to be used as outer shell materials for protective garments were also similarly tested after 10 and 30 laundry cycles. Of particular importance, the commercial fabrics tested had similar weave characteristics to the above-described fabric. Specifically, one of the products tested was NATURAL PBI obtained from Southern Mills and the other fabric tested was PBI SOFT HAND obtained from Dominion Industrial Textiles. The following results were obtained:

Table 4:

Water Repellency, Oil Repellency, and Spray Test
Results of NATURAL PBI Fabric Obtained
from Southern Mills

Launderings	Before Pressing			After Pressing		
	Water	Oil	Spray	Water	Oil	Spray
Initial	6	5	100	-	-	-
10	3	0	50	4	0	50
30	2	0	0	2	0	50

Table 5:

Water Repellency, Oil Repellency, and Spray Test
Results of PBI SOFT HAND Fabric Obtained
from Dominion Industrial Textiles

Launderings	Before Pressing			After Pressing		
	Water	Oil	Spray	Water	Oil	Spray
Initial	6	5	100	-	-	-
10	1-2	0	50	3	0	50
30	0	0	0	0	0	0

As shown above, the current commercially available fabrics lost half of their water resistancy only after 10 laundry cycles. After 30 laundry cycles, the fabrics completely lost their water repellency.

In comparison, the fabric made according to the present invention maintained a spray rating of at least 70 after 30 laundry cycles and even after 50 laundry cycles. As shown above, the fabric made according to the process of the present invention also had much better water repellency ratings and oil repellency ratings after being laundered. It is not believed that prior to the present invention an outer

shell material was made that contained a water resistant treatment that could maintain a spray rating of at least 70 after 30 laundry cycles.

EXAMPLE NO. 2

A woven fabric similar to the one described in Example No. 1 above was coated with a water resistant composition as described in Example 1. In this example, however, the composition applied to the fabric did not contain an emulsifier but contained more fluorocarbon polymer.

The treated fabric was tested for water repellency, oil repellency and spray tested initially and after 10, 20 and 30 laundry cycles. All the tests were conducted according to the procedures described above. A sample was tested both before and after being pressed with a hand held iron. The following results were obtained:

Table 6:
Water Repellency, Oil Repellency and
Spray Test Results of a Fabric Made
According to the Present Invention

Launderings	Before Pressing			After Pressing		
	water	oil	spray	water	oil	spray
Initial	6	6	100	-	-	-
10	6	5	90	6	5	100
20	6	5	80-90	6	6	100
30	5-6	4-5	80	6	5	100

As shown above, the treated fabric produced according to this example performed exceptionally well. In particular, the fabric had a spray rating of at least 80 after 20 laundry cycles, and a spray rating of 80 even after 30 laundry cycles. Further,

the fabric was found well suited to repelling water and oil, having a water repellency rating of at least 5 and an oil repellency rating of at least 4 after 30 laundry cycles. Even better results were obtained after pressing.

EXAMPLE NO. 3

The following tests were performed in order to compare the performance of a fabric made according to the present invention in comparison to commercially available fabrics with respect to water absorption.

A woven fabric similar to the one described in Example No. 1 above was coated with a water resistant composition as described in Example No. 1. The composition contained a fluorocarbon polymer, isopropanol, acetic acid and water. The fluorocarbon polymer used was a dispersion of perfluoroalkyl and polyisocyanate polymers.

The treated fabric was tested for water absorption initially and after five laundry cycles. All the tests were conducted according to the procedures described above.

Besides a fabric made in accordance with the present invention, commercially available fabrics were also tested. Specifically, the commercially available fabrics tested included STANDARD PBI GOLD obtained from Southern Mills, NOMEX OMEGA obtained from Springs Industries, and ADVANCE fabric also obtained from Southern Mills. The following results were obtained:

Table 7:
Water Absorption Results

Sample	Initial Water Absorbtion Rating (%)	After Five Laundry Cycles (%)
No. 1	0.55	2.09
STANDARD PBI GOLD	0.77	9.84
NOMEX OMEGA	1.01	16.59
ADVANCE	0.49	12.69

As shown above, the treated fabric produced according to the present invention (designated Sample No. 1 above) outperformed the commercially available fabrics. In particular, the results above indicate that fabrics made according to the present invention have water absorption characteristics that are more durable than the commercially available products.

EXAMPLE NO. 4

The following tests were performed in order to compare the dynamic water absorption characteristics of a fabric made according to the present invention in comparison to commercially available fabrics.

The treated fabric described in Example No. 3 above was tested for dynamic water absorption according to the tests described in the specification. Specifically, the sample was tested initially, after ten laundry cycles, and after twenty laundry cycles. STANDARD PBI GOLD fabric and ADVANCE fabric obtained from Southern Mills were also tested. The following results were obtained:

Table 8

Dynamic Water Absorption Results

Sample	Initial Dynamic Water Absorption Rating (%)	After Ten Laundry Cycles (%)	After Twenty Laundry Cycles (%)
No. 1	8.3	7.0	10.5
STANDARD PBI GOLD	10.8	22.8	37.1
ADVANCE	6.8	20.8	22.1

As shown above, the sample made according to the present invention (designated Sample No. 1 above) had better dynamic water absorption characteristics than the commercially available fabrics.

EXAMPLE NO. 5

The woven treated fabric described in Example No. 3 was once again tested for water absorption. In this example, two other fabrics were coated as described in Example No. 3 and also tested. The other two fabrics coated according to the present invention had the following characteristics:

Sample No. 2

Material: 60%/40% intimate blend of KEVLAR aramid polymer fibers and PBI fibers

Count: 59 yarns/inch

Pick: 46 yarns/inch

Weave: Rip stop

Weight: 7.4 oz/sq. yard

Sample No. 3

Material: NOMEX Z-200/OMEGA aramid polymer fibers
 Count: 41 yarns/inch
 Pick: 39 yarns/inch
 Weave: Rip stop
 Weight: 7.75 oz/sq. yard.

Sample No. 3 above is a commercially available fabric marketed under the name OMEGA by Springs Industries.

Besides testing the above treated fabrics for water absorption, various commercially available fabrics were also similarly tested. In particular, OMEGA fabric without being treated in accordance with the present invention was tested for water absorption along with STANDARD PBI GOLD fabric, TAN ADVANCE fabric, BLACK ADVANCE fabric, and TAN NOMEX fabric, all obtained from Southern Mills. The following results were obtained:

Table 9:
Water Absorption Results

Sample	Initial Water Absorption Rating (%)	After Five Laundry Cycles (%)
No. 1	0.55	2.07
No. 2	2.07	2.52
No. 3	1.53	2.38
OMEGA (untreated)	1.01	16.59
STANDARD PBI GOLD	0.77	9.84
TAN ADVANCE	0.49	12.69
BLACK ADVANCE	0.84	47.40
TAN NOMEX	1.37	16.94

As shown above, all of the fabrics made according to the present invention outperformed the other commercially available fabrics.

These and other modifications and variations to the present invention may be practiced by those of ordinary skill in the art, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention, which is more particularly set forth in the appended claims. In addition, it should be understood that aspects of the various embodiments may be interchanged both in whole or in part. Furthermore, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the foregoing description is by way of example only, and is not intended to limit the invention so further described in such appended claims.